
मछली पकड़ने के गियर की मार्गदर्शिका

भाग 11 सिल्वर पौम्फ्रेट गिलनेट

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Guide for Fishing Gear

Part 11 Silver Pomfret Gillnet

(*First Revision*)

ICS 65.150

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भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

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FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Part 11) (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Textile Materials for Marine/Fishing Purposes Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

This standard was originally published in 1972 and has now been revised to incorporate the latest developments in this field.

This standard consists of number of parts. Part 1 deals with the general requirements while the subsequent parts cover different type of fishing gears.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

GUIDE FOR FISHING GEAR

PART 11 SILVER POMFRET GILLNET

(*First Revision*)

1 SCOPE

This standard (Part 11) specifies guidelines for construction of silver pomfret gillnets.

2 REFERENCES

The following standards contain provisions, which through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated.

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
4401 : 2006	Textiles — Twisted nylon fishnet twines (<i>fifth revision</i>)
5508 (Part 1) : 1969	Guide for fishing gear — General
7533 : 2003	Textiles — Polyamide (nylon) monofilament line for fishing — Specification (<i>first revision</i>)

3 CONSTRUCTION

The particulars of webbing, ropes and other accessories used for construction of silver pomfret gillnet is given in the data sheet when read with Fig.1.

GUIDE FOR FISHING GEAR: DATA SHEET FOR SILVER POMFRET GILLNET

Name of Gear :	Silver Pomfret Gillnet	Main Species Caught:	Silver Pomfret
Type of Net:	Drift Gillnet	Mode of Operation:	Drift
Number of Shots per Fleet:	5 -10		

PARTICULARS OF WEBBING

Items	Selvedge	Main Webbing
Material	Nylon (Polyamide) Multifilament	Nylon (Polyamide) Monofilament
Type of knot	Single knot	Double knot
Colour	Natural	Natural
Material size, denier/(dia, mm)	210×2×3 ¹⁾	0.28 ²⁾
Breaking load, N	74	38
Stretched mesh, mm	130	130
Upper edge, meshes (No.)	1 635	1 635
Lower edge, meshes (No.)	1 635	1 635
Depth, meshes (No.)	2	60
Coefficient of hanging		
a) Horizontal	0.55	0.55
b) Vertical	0.82	0.82

PARTICULARS OF ROPES

Lines, Ropes	Material	Colour	Size	Breaking Load	Length, m
Head rope	PP	Yellow	3 mm	1.80 (kN)	117
Foot rope	PP	Yellow	3 mm	1.80 (kN)	117
Mounting line (denier)	Nylon	Natural	210×3×3	1 105 (N)	..
Brace line	Nylon	Natural	210×3×3	105 (N)	..
End rope	PP	Yellow	8 mm	10.4 (kN)	..

PARTICULARS OF OTHER ACCESSORIES

Items	Floats	Sinkers	NOTES
Number	67	17	
Material	PVC	concrete	1. IS 5508 (Part I) forms a preface to this part.
Shape	Disc	Disc	2. For terminology on gillnets, <i>see</i> Annex A.
Dia/Height, mm	150×20	150×20	
Extra buoyancy, g	120	...	¹⁾ Details of gill net twines have been covered in IS 4401.
Weight in air, g	14	250	²⁾ Details of polyamide monofilament yarns have been covered in IS 7533.
Buoyancy – Ballast Ratio		~ 2:1	

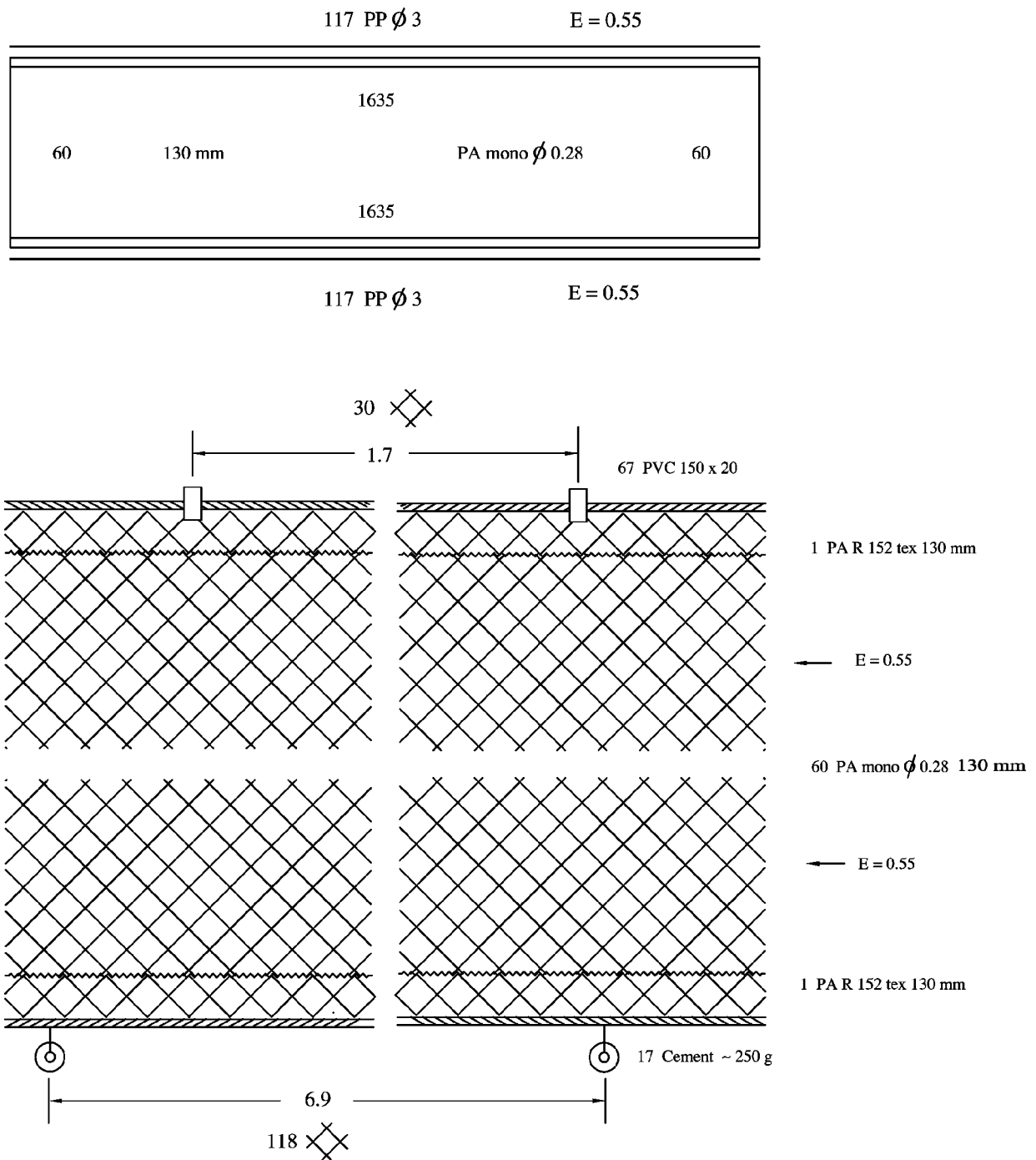


FIG. 1 SILVER POMFRET GILLNET

ANNEX A

(Informative)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO GILLNETS

Boat Rope — Rope connecting the craft to the bridles at the proximal end of the fleet.

Bottom Drift — The method of operation of the gear when it is allowed to drift close to the bottom layers of water.

Bottom Set — The method of operation of the gear when fixed close to the bottom layers of the water.

Brace Line — The line used for lacing the adjoining shots in a fleet prior to operation.

Bridles — A folded rope whose ends are connected to the free ends of the head and foot ropes of the end shots of a fleet connecting the net to the boat rope or the fleet and rope. The length of the rope is at least twice the height of the net.

Fleet — A set of shots operated by a gill netter which varies from 10 to 50 depending on the ground of operation and facilities available on the craft used.

Fleet End Rope — A piece of rope folded and interlocked to the central part of the bridles at the distal end of a fleet forming two arms, one of which bears the master float and the other the master sinker.

Float Line — The twine used for the attachment of the master floats to the head rope.

Floats/ Master Floats — Float attached to the distal end of the fleet end rope to enable location of the fleet end. For night operation this is often substituted or supplemented by providing a flag, floating lamp or a self igniting light in order to ensure safety of the fleet.

Floats Small — Floats, attached to the head rope meant to give the required buoyancy for enabling the net to spread up for fishing.

Foot Rope — The rope to which the lower edge of the net is attached finally. Weights are attached to this rope for stretching the net downwards.

Gillnet — A rectangular wall of webbing provided with a head rope at the upper edge bearing floats and with or without a foot rope at the lower edge bearing sinkers; the mechanism of capture being enmeshing of the fish either in a single lumen or several lumens of the meshes at the gill region or any part of body between the gill region and dorsal fin.

Head Rope — The rope or line to which the upper edge of the net is finally attached. Floats are attached to this rope for keeping the net buoyant.

Horizontal Framing Line — The lines inserted through the lumen of the meshes at regular intervals to make horizontal sections in a frame net.

Main Webbing — The webbing in a shot meant for actual capture of fish.

Marker Floats — Floats specially used on the float line to fix the net at the desired depth.

Master Sinker — A heavy weight used at the fleet end so as to enable controlled drifting of the fleet in a drift net and setting in set nets.

Midwater Set — The method of operation of the gear when fixed in any region between the surface and bottom layers of water.

Midwater Drift — The method of operation of the gear when it is allowed to drift in any region between the surface and bottom of the sea.

Mounting Twine — Twine used for the attachment of the webbing to the head rope and foot rope.

Selvedge — A definite number of rows of meshes at the upper and lower borders and at extremities of the webbing fabricated with twines thicker than those of the main webbing.

Shot — Indicates a single piece of net in a fleet.

Sinkers of the Foot Rope — Weights used at the foot rope to enable the proper spreading of the net.

Surface Drift — The method of operating of the gear when it is allowed to drift at the surface layers of the water in such a way that the head rope of the net is exactly in line with the surface of water.

Surface Set — The method of operation of the gear when fixed for operation at the surface layers of the water in such a way that the head rope of the net is exactly in line with the surface of water.

Vertical Framing Line — The lines extending from head rope to foot rope passed through meshes in the webbing at regular intervals to make vertical partitions in framed nets. The intersecting point of this line with horizontal line is tied fast as mentioned above.

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

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